

SEP 1 - 1917

LORD'S DAY LEADER

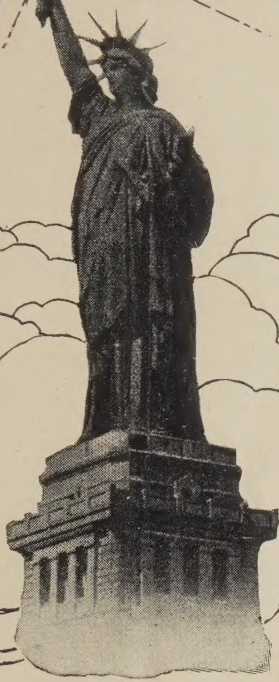
VOLUME III
NUMBER IV

JULY--AUGUST

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"The Supreme test of the Christian Sabbath has come; we must all speak, act and serve together."—President Wilson's famous sentence paraphrased.

"The Sabbath is an inheritance from our forefathers, which should be cherished as a part of the institutions of our Government."—John Sherman, Ex-Secty. of State.



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THE LORD'S DAY LEADER

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REV. HARRY L. BOWLBY, D. D., Gen. Secy.

203 Broadway

New York City

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at the Post Office at New York, New York,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SEND in your name as a subscriber and urge your friends to send in theirs at once. See blank for subscription and membership on cover page. We count on every old friend of the Alliance to aid us, the many new ones recently won, and a host of others we are confident of having. **ARE YOU ONE OF THEM? IF NOT, WILL YOU JOIN US NOW?**

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EDITORIAL

We ask our readers' attention to some leading articles in issue. "A Campaign to Close the Sunday Saloons on Staten Island" should be read by everyone. Here is another illustration of what can be done where "the people have a mind to work" and stand together. "Worthy Causes in Wrong" points out how commendable and most worthy enterprises can be used as a club to violate Sunday law and lead to "spots in their feasts" for charity and benevolence. Ex-President Taft's letter is right to the point, and Judge Geismar's decision a clear interpretation of the law.

The Board of Managers' Meeting, The New Auxiliary Organized, Federal Government Department's Reform and Appreciation, the Notes from the Field, Advance Work, Dr. Horton's fine message, the Half Holiday Question, Training Camps, and Justice Harland's Unflinching Stand for the Sabbath are articles of commanding and superior interest. Other items should not escape unnoticed, while Dr. Worden's comment on "Children in Church Worship" should be seriously considered by every pastor and particularly by every Sunday School Superintendent and Teacher, for "There's a Reason." Don't forget the advertisement—

"While They Last."

A Campaign to Close the Sunday Saloons on Staten Island

Great Results

In the May 16th issue of the New York World a three-quarter column article appeared under the caption "Staten Island 'Dry' Every Coming Sunday, is Pledge of League."

What Does it Mean?

It means radical Sunday changes are in order on beautiful Staten Island. We give the opening paragraphs of the article and follow it with an account of the work which shows the able and effective counsel and leadership of the movement by our Attorney, Robert G. Davey, cooperating with President John E. Fisher, Charles D. Durkee, President of the Staten Island Evangelization Society, and George Cole prominent business men whose residences are on Staten Island, and a great body of ministers, laymen and women who are determined to make the Island a safer and more Christian place for their homes, families and friend.

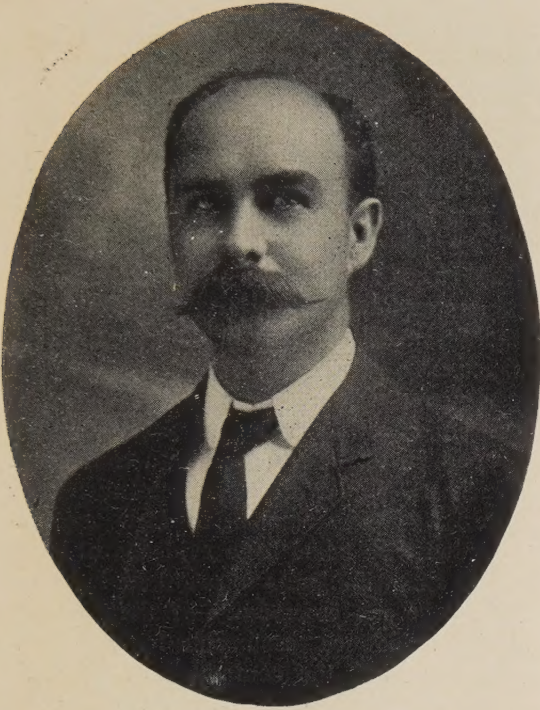
Said the New York World:

"All Staten Island was as dry and law abiding last Sunday as the primest county in Kansas. Not a saloon was open, no one could buy a drink anywhere, and there was not one drunken man in sight. All of which was due to the crusade begun last winter by the **Staten Island Law Enforcement League**, which promises to keep its myriad eyes open for any future violations of the law, and is backed up by the Excise Department of the State and all the security companies that furnish bonds for saloons in the metropolitan district."

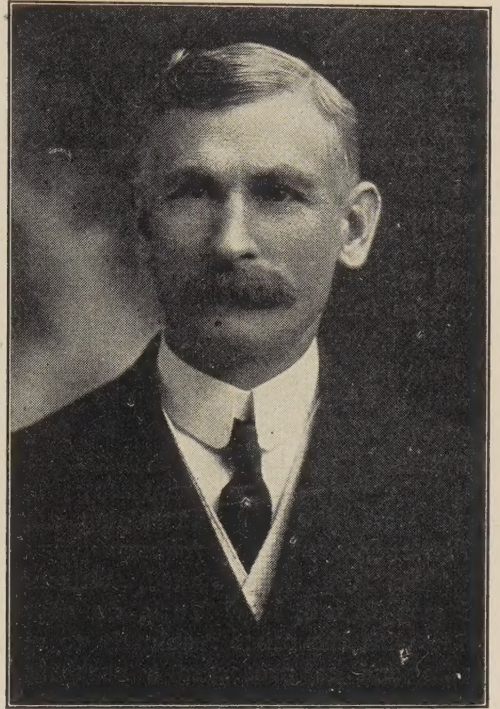
It is conceded that within the limits of the Greater City of New York there is no territory comparable for location with Staten Island and none where nature has been more lavish with her loveliness. Within recent years many thousands of people have satisfied themselves of this and have made their homes there—this result-

ing in a large number of beautiful residential communities. As these communities have grown and come to consciousness, however, they have become more and more awake to the presence of an institution which people of culture and refinement and especially parents are solicitous to escape. Already by reason of conditions which prevailed prior to Staten Island being incorporated in the Greater City, the saloons have become entrenched. With a single possible exception, nowhere in the state has there ever been a licensed place to every two hundred of the population including women and children, yet this is the condition that had grown up on Staten Island.

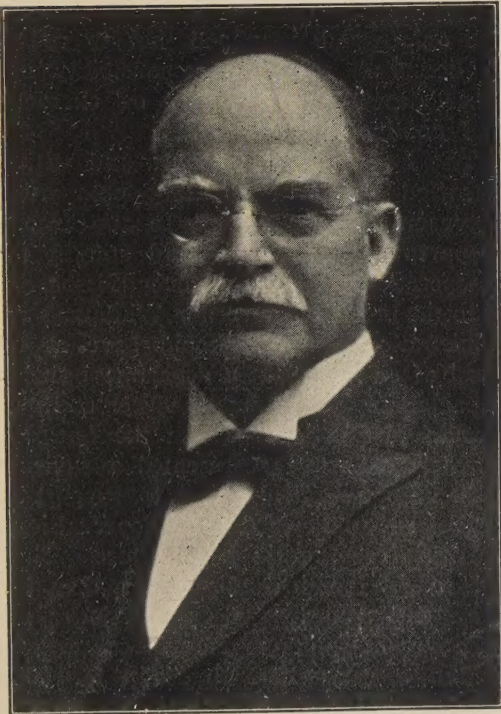
The Christian citizenship of the Island, together with the decent citizenship; men who believe in law and order and feel the offense of the vulgarity and vileness and lawlessness of the anarchistic saloon, joined hand in hand to abate this nuisance.



Charles D. Durkee, Rosebank,
S. I., New York



George W. Cole, Great Kills,
S. I., New York



Rev. Frank Hamilton,
Richmond, S. I., N. Y.



John E. Fisher, Rosebank, S. I.,
New York

Some of the Leaders in the Staten Island Sunday Closing Movement

Representatives from a large group of Staten Island's foremost citizens called at the office of the Lord's Day Alliance to retain the services of its Counsel, Robert G. Davey. The situation was explained to him and he was asked to shape a policy which he believed would be effective. The policy submitted and adopted and which has been put into operation was, as follows:

Mr. Davey insisted that as a preliminary to the work a large number, if possible at least a thousand representative men and women, should be secured as covenant members of a Law Enforcement League, and the following covenant was prepared and was signed by almost that number. *This covenant was as follows:*

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Staten Island, New York, do covenant one with the other resolutely to undertake and to prosecute a campaign to purge our community from every institution and source of lawlessness, disorder and vice, using every lawful means and agency to this end. And we further covenant that we will neither relinquish this purpose nor relax our effort to secure this result until the work shall have been accomplished."

When this membership of hundreds covenanted together and constituting the Staten Island Law Enforcement League was secured, letters were addressed to all saloon keepers, owners of saloon property and to all bonding companies issuing excise bonds. In these letters there was a statement of the condition which existed on Staten Island and which was a matter of common knowledge, with especial attention being called to the lawlessness and disorder incident to the open Sunday saloon which attracted mobs of drinking men from New York and New Jersey. The law as it affected each party respectively was carefully detailed; information as to the existence and purposes of the Law Enforcement League was furnished; all parties were called upon as citizens having the best interest of the community at heart to co-operate with the Law Enforcement League to bring about a discontinuance of the Sunday saloon; and information was frankly given to the effect that failure to respond

would make it incumbent upon the Law Enforcement League to take steps to accomplish this end.

It is a satisfaction to record that a number of saloon keepers did respond frankly recognizing the facts as set forth in the letter and promising cooperation. Particular mention should be made of the instant response of the bonding companies and of their assurance of aid and their immediate practical co-operation. One disappointing element in the experience developed through the effort to enlist the brewers who control a very large proportion of the saloons. In a conference which was had with these gentlemen they listened to the statement of facts, and responded with some little evidence of sympathy and willingness to use their influence to relieve the community of the nuisance which they were responsible for maintaining, but when the committee of the Law Enforcement League had retired, these gentlemen deliberately mocked at the movement directed by the Law Enforcement League and described it as a bluff. Accordingly it transpired that little in the way of result was secured by these appeals. Association in the liquor business seems to not only wreck manhood, but to reduce to decay all sense of responsibility and other dependable principles of character and conduct.

The League at this point, and with a knowledge of the bonding companies' representatives appealed to the Excise Department at Albany and sought the co-operation of Commissioner Sisson. It is to the credit of Governor Whitman's administration that he should have at the head of so important a department such a capable and upright public officer and gentleman. Being assured that the Law Enforcement League represented a sufficient influence on Staten Island to support an aggressive policy, Commissioner Sisson forthwith sent out his inspectors. These inspectors found conditions as they had been described to the Commissioner and to Governor Whitman and as a consequence within a very short time not less than fifty saloon keepers on Staten Island found themselves in the grip of the law. Proceedings have been taken in a large number

of these cases and already several licenses have been revoked and many bonds have been forfeited. The result on the Island has been staggering to the liquor interests. One prominent citizen and a gentleman of wide experience remarked that never in his career had he witnessed any such effective measures against the lawless saloons. It is true, much work remains to be done, but the organized forces of righteousness have prevailed in this first great offensive and the Law Enforcement League is rapidly increasing its ranks and resources and proposes to prosecute the work undertaken to a completely successful issue.

A Business Man's Comment

With regard to the welfare work which is being conducted on Staten Island, through the Law Enforcement League of which Mr. John E. Fisher is President, and the Staten Island Evangelization society, of which Mr. Charles D. Durkee is President, a well known business man on the Island when interviewed recently had this to say. "Staten Island is one of the most beautiful places on earth, but it has its serious problems like most other communities in Greater New York. The foreign population on Staten Island is at the ratio of one to five, in Manhattan and the Bronx, one to six, and in Brooklyn, one to seven. Foreigners come to America imbued with the thought of working hard and saving money to achieve a position of comparative comfort and independence. The open saloon on Sunday allures many of them with the result that they drink to excess, and unfit themselves for work during the following week. In this way the employer of labor gets mediocre service instead of the foreigner's best work. Nor is the foreigner able to resist the temptation successfully, because somehow, he gets the notion that it is "thoroughly American" to patronize the open saloon on Sunday, and to drink to excess. He usually pays little or no attention to religious influences because the average church is closed to him, and as a result of these conditions, our

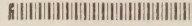
foreign population becomes a threat to the American institutions and ideals, as well as a bone of contention in our various industries. I am gladly giving of my time and money to the efforts of the Evangelization Society, because through its missionaries, the Reverend Joseph De Rogatis, and Ettore Barletta, they visit many families, who have no church affiliations, and instruct them with regard to American ideals and the elements of civic virtue. Numerous cases have been reported where Italian families were in the habit of drinking beer and whiskey for their breakfast, and spending their time card-playing, and who now attend religious meetings, and have learned the correct manner of living. This is particularly true of the Italian people on the Island."

Instances were cited of the excellent mission work being done at New Dorp, Tompkinsville, West Brighton, Dongan Hills and Mariner's Harbor. He then continued:

"I find that the work of the Law Enforcement League is a great assistance in improving the moral tone of the foreigners by endeavoring to close up the saloons on Sunday and preventing the unlawful sale of liquor. If they succeed in getting the revocation of the licenses of many of the saloons (which are a menace to the Island) it will have a decidedly salutary effect on the minds of these foreigners, and convey to them the correct notion of American ideals. When they see the efforts made to stop the unlawful sale of liquor on Sunday, they know that the saloon is not an "American Institution," or something that is devised by the American people for the entertainment of the foreigners, but they will see clearly that the saloon is a place conducted by unscrupulous people, who have nothing else in view but the getting of their money, regardless of the violation of the excise law. My interest was aroused when I saw for myself, by going with a committee of the Law Enforcement League to the various beaches on Sunday where the open saloon was in "full swing," or doing business in all its shameful affrontery (many places having

dance halls attached, and selling liquor indiscriminately to men, women, and young girls. The Counsel, Mr. Davey, for this committee made it his business to talk to the proprietors of these places, and it was remarkable to see the fear instilled in their hearts when confronted

with the proof of their violation of law. They will not be able to close all saloons at one time, but they are accomplishing a great good and the good influence of the Law Enforcement League is already felt in every nook and corner of Staten Island.



Worthy Causes in Wrong

We have steadfastly insisted that good causes have no special immunity against our Sunday laws or any right to over-ride them under the cloak of charity or a benefit. Some very worthy organizations have blundered in their zeal to raise moneys for their objects and have come into unnecessary clash with officers of the law and the courts. With the people of the nation displaying a generous attitude towards giving and with multitudes both within and without the churches liberally contributing to every agency whose purpose is wisely to bring relief to the sufferers in camp, hospital, trench, and on the battlefield, why should Sunday baseball games, Sunday fairs, exhibits and concerts be resorted to, an insult to churches, a dishonor to the Christian Sabbath and in violation of the Sunday laws?

At the Polo Grounds in New York on Sunday, June 17th, a mis-named sacred concert, followed by a baseball game between paid professional teams was pulled off by the New York American League baseball club for the benefit of a Military Engineers Corps. Paid Admission to the concert with a baseball game thrown in was the order, but **who does not know** the baseball game was the star attraction. Protests were both taken and sent in by our office to police headquarters where announcement was made that according to the custom of the Department the concert would be considered justifiable and as the baseball game was simply an exhibition for a charity with no admission charged, the gates to be thrown open when the game started, no action was contemplated by the Department unless a real violation of the law actually occurred. Issue was taken with the Police Department on the interpretation of the law but concert and game were allowed to proceed. Private detectives made observations for use at the proper time. Many thousands of dollars were collected through this successful circumventing of the Sunday law for an organization whose very object should have restrained them from being a party to and beneficiary of a violation of the law.

A similar enterprise in Brooklyn fared very differently. A combination concert and baseball game was conducted at Ebbetts field, Sunday, July 1, with a paid admission to the former, free access to the latter. The

Public Officials were in this instance also advised of the violation of the Sunday law if the program was carried out. They at once planned an action. Officers were sent to the concert and to the game. A full record of the events was taken and later offered as evidence before an examining magistrate. The affair was a benefit given for a highly reputable cause, the Red Cross and the Militia of Mercy, societies espoused by leading ladies of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C. and elsewhere, and above \$5,000 was equally divided between them as a result.

The Sheriff and his assistants gathered the facts and presented them to a magistrate for judicial determination. The summonses were issued charging a violation of the Sunday law and the President and Manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club were required to appear in Court on the following Tuesday. The case was put over to Friday, July 6, and then was heard before Magistrate Geismar. It was ably conducted for the commonwealth by Assistant District Attorney Conway, the defense being represented by Counsel. Judge Geismar decided a crime was committed and held the defendants to appear before Sepcial Sessions Court for a trial on the charge.

We were present at the hearing and were most favorably impressed with the ability of Judge Geismar, his knowledge of the law, understanding of the Sunday statutes and his clear and forcible interpretation of the statute under consideration. His opinion we believe will put to route the efforts of the opposition to confuse the meaning of the Sunday laws. Our Counsel, Robert G. Davey, is co-operating with Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Conway, and is doing supplemental service in a special department of law. He has prepared a brief covering the decisions on this question by the Courts of New York, which will be used when the case comes before the Special Sessions Court. This brief covers the whole baseball question in the light of the Sunday Statute and it reviews all the decisions of our courts in the city and State.

Through the Courtesy of the Court we are able to give the opinion handed down by Judge Geismar, July 6, in this important case in which the evidence presented was sufficient for a warrant to issue and the defendant held for higher court. **Judge Geismar's decision was as follows:**

It is STIPULATED that this evidence shall stand and is to be deemed that a complaint is before the Court, the complaint consisting of all the evidence taken in this case, which is to be reduced to writing and sworn to and subscribed by the witnesses who offered it, and upon this the Court is finally to decide as an examining or committing magistrate whether there is reasonable cause to believe a crime has been committed and the two defendants have committed the same. *Prima facie* I herewith render the following decision at once: That stipulation having been agreed to, it is necessary in my estimation upon the facts submitted to have a careful examination of the law that applies to these facts. It seems to me proven *prima facie* that there has been on this Sunday afternoon of July 1st in Brooklyn at Ebbet's Field a public exhibition of a baseball game as a public sport to which the public was invited by advertisement in the public press. There is evidence *prima facie* that there was a disturbance of the peace and repose of the community. There is some evidence also that persons who paid admission to Ebbet's Field on that

afternoon did so with the thought and expectation they were paying admission to a baseball game. I therefore hold *prima facie*, as the law requires me as an examining magistrate, although not finally, that there is sufficient here for a warrant to issue and that there is sufficient evidence before me as an examining magistrate to hold that there is reasonable cause to believe a crime has been committed and that the defendants have committed the same. You have, therefore, your choice of being held for the Court of Special Sessions or having the matter decided by me as a Special Sessions Justice—what is your choice?

BY MR. YORK: We waive examination.

BY THE MAGISTRATE: Paroled for Special Sessions.

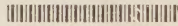
This case carried to the higher court will prove of exceptional interest in view of the pronounced agitation for Sunday benefits and the stress laid on the claim of War urgency. Although we shall discuss it in another Leader we wish here to earnestly request all leaders in such commendable movements to raise money for the War sufferers to keep their activities within the law, and thereby set a proper example to others, and also to read and reflect upon the short but strikingly sensible and patriotic letter of former President Taft, closely identified with the Red Cross, to Rev. C. W. French, Hollis, L. I., who asked the distinguished Chairman of the American Red Cross if he approved of breaking down laws to raise money for Red Cross work:

New Haven, Conn., June 15, 1917.

"My dear Sir: I have your letter of June 7th. The American National Red Cross of course does not approve of the violation of law by any of its chapters, and this without regard to the fact that the proceeds of the violation of law may be devoted to Red Cross purposes.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.



Popular Sabbath Observance Meeting in Dallas

General Assembly Sessions of the Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.) are always attended with extra features some of which attract widespread attention and culminate in worth-while achievements. One such special feature at Dallas was the Popular Sabbath Observance meeting of the Assembly's Committee and the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States co-operating, Sunday evening, May 20, in the Central Christian Church. Four snappy, straight-from-the-shoulder addresses were delivered, a substantial offering was lifted for the cause, and emphasis was given the occasion by the presence of the Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers and their families.

Postmaster B. M. Burgher was one of the speakers. A prominent member of the Methodist Church and a postmaster beloved by his fine force of carriers and clerks, Mr. Burgher added to his laurels of esteem by the clean-cut statements he made for a truly Christian observance

of the Lord's Day and that he believed all work in the post office should be reduced to the point of strict necessity.

The veteran Sabbath defender and editor, Dr. F. C. Monfort, of Cincinnati, most eloquently and earnestly advocated a sacred use of the Sabbath and by wealth of illustration showed how absolutely essential this is to the church and the nation. We hope later to print a part of this excellent message.

Dr. Wallace C. Radcliffe of the famous New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., where the immortal Lincoln worshipped, brilliantly pictured the happy results accruing to the postal employes through the Sunday closed post office and told of the unflinching front presented by the late Hon. Justice John Harland of the Supreme Court, for the Lord's Day in Washington and the rule of his life faithfully to attend divine worship both morning and evening on the Sabbath.

Mr. Bowlby warmed the hearts of the postal men by his earnest and enlightening description of the Sunday closing post office movement, the five years of its successful operation and the defeat of four powerful attacks upon this beneficent reform; and he also assured them of sympathetic and active co-operation in the movement to secure an equitable retirement measure for postal and other Federal Government employees.

Others who participated in the service were Rev. Walter L. Whallon, D. D., Zanesville, Ohio, Rev. Dr. C. T. Sterling, Pittsburgh, Pa. and Rev. Harry Smith, pastor of the Church whose courtesy and co-operation were sincerely appreciated.



Two Valuable Books You Should Have

See advertisement on another page how you can get "Sabbath Theology" a cogent and convincing volume on the Sabbath by M. S. Logan, and "Our Obligation to the Day of Rest and Worship" by Rev. James Patterson Hutchison, General Secretary Midwest District of the Lord's Day Alliance. These books should be in the library of every pastor and every Bible teacher would find them a treasure house for impressing the most urgent lessons on the proper observance of the Lord's Day and our obligations to others who are deprived of their weekly rest day.

Board of Managers Meet

War and the Sabbath

Among the important actions taken by the Board of Managers at its meeting on June 25th, was that of commending corporations, companies and institutions which are giving to the Red Cross and other agencies for War relief work, a substantial percentage of receipts taken on one of the week days and urging them to in no wise violate the Sunday laws with

unnecessary and illegal work on the Lord's Day however worthy the cause.

So exceedingly pressing has become the work for the preservation of the Sabbath that a recommendation was sent to the Finance committee to provide a budget of \$50,000 for campaigns to begin on or before October 1. Members of this committee which will urge the Churches and friends of the Lord's Day to contribute regularly and generously, are President Yereance, John Wanamaker, John F. Carson, D.D. and Edward F. Cragin.

It was decided to request a statement from the Motion Picture Board of Censors of Ohio concerning a certain film passed by the Board and ascertain their intention as to the further approval of films of so decidedly lewd and immoral character and whether they intend to rigidly re-censor the one in question.

A protest was ordered sent to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, New York, on the evasion of the Sunday law by professional baseball club managers who seek to intrench Sunday

baseball through its inception via the sacred concert, charity and benevolent agencies.

Hon. John Wanamaker was heartily thanked for the delightful luncheon he gave the Board in the private dining room of his New York Store on May 3, preceding a special meeting of the Board.

John T. Manson of New Haven was elected Vice-President for Connecticut.

The Wisconsin Sunday Rest Day Association, an auxiliary, was earnestly requested to select a General Secretary at its Executive Committee meeting of June 28th, with the assurance that all possible financial support would be given to get the work in that state well under way by October 1 or earlier.

The President, Counsel and General Secretary became a committee to prepare a Constructive Sabbath Observance program and submit the same to Chairman Raymond Fosdick, Washington, D. C. as a suggestive guide for training and improvised army camps and navy quarters.



Ohio Lord's Day Alliance Organized

Starting off most auspiciously the Lord's Day Alliance of Ohio, auxiliary to the National Society, was organized at Columbus, on Monday, June 4th. Rev. Harry L. Bowlby, the National Secretary, called the meeting to order, presented a statement looking to the proposed organization. Rev. W. L. Whallon, D.D., Zanesville, was then elected chairman of the meeting and Rev. Harry W. Barr, Secretary.

It was unanimously decided to proceed to organize the auxiliary and a nominating committee consisting of Rev. Dr. W. H. Huston, Rev. J. C. Bickel, Rev. H. R. Jay, Rev. T. R. Woodford, Rev. H. A. Straub and Mr. Bowlby, was appointed.

The following names were reported by the nominating Committee for officers and these persons were duly elected:

OFFICERS

Rev. Austin M. Courtenay, D.D., President
Columbus, Ohio
Rev. Henry Albert Straub, D.D.,
State Sec'y, Ada, Ohio
Mr. J. S. McKee, Treasurer, Ada, Ohio
Mr. Foster Copeland, 1st Vice-Pres.,
Columbus, Ohio
Rev. W. W. Bustard, D.D., 2nd Vice-Pres.,
Cleveland, Ohio
Rev. W. G. Clippinger, 3rd Vice-Pres.,
Westerville, Ohio

Rev. Ernest B. Allen, D.D., 4th Vice-Pres.,
Toledo, Ohio

HONORARY ADVISORY COUNCIL

Bishop William F. Anderson, D.D., LL.D.,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Bishop G. Heinmiller, D.D.,
2184 East 82nd St., Cleveland, Ohio
Bishop W. O. Leonard, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio
Rev. W. O. Thompson, D.D., Columbus, Ohio
Rev. J. W. Hoffman, D.D., Delaware, Ohio
Rev. Albert E. Smith, D.D., Ph.D., Ada, Ohio
Rev. Samuel S. Palmer, D.D., Columbus, Ohio
Rev. J. Campbell White, D.D., Wooster, Ohio

BOARD OF MANAGERS

To serve three years

Rev. W. M. Hindman, D.D.,
Columbus, Ohio
Mr. Hilton W. Brown,
Zanesville, Ohio
Rev. C. E. Lamale,
Columbus, Ohio
Rev. W. L. Whallon, D.D.,
Zanesville, Ohio
Rev. H. J. Crispman, D.D.,
Dayton, Ohio
Rev. H. E. Fout, Dayton, Ohio
Rev. J. H. Bauslin, D.D.,
Springfield, Ohio

To serve two years:

Rev. L. L. Strock, D.D.,
Marion, Ohio
Judge E. A. Brown,
Circleville, Ohio
Rev. Thos. H. Campbell,
Columbus, Ohio
Mr. E. C. Harley, Dayton, Ohio
Rev. D. R. Raiser, Tiffin, Ohio
Rev. E. E. Jones,
Columbus, Ohio
Rev. Charles E. Rice, D.D.,
Bellefontaine, Ohio

To serve one year: ~~Ohio~~

Rev. Crates S. Johnson,
Columbus, Ohio
Rev. Herbert Ure,
Columbus, Ohio
Mr. J. Harvey Zinn,
Columbus, Ohio
Rev. Joseph T. Britan, D.D.,
Columbus, Ohio
Rev. Traverce Harrison,
Bellefontaine, Ohio
Rev. James Carson, D.D.,
Xenia, Ohio
Rev. G. Frederick Wright,
Oberlin, Ohio

A Constitution was tentatively adopted to be acted on by the officers and Board of Managers at an early meeting.

Dr. Straub, the new secretary who had been on the field since April 10 was introduced and in a short address won the confidence of the organizing body. He pledged his fullest measure of devotion and untiring service to the cause.

A number of ministers and laymen were present from distant parts of the State having been sent as delegates from Synods, Conferences and Presbyteries. Several short speeches were delivered the central note of which was the unquestioned need of such an organization and the promise of substantial support.

An inspirational evening meeting was held.

Stirring resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the organization late in the afternoon in which a ringing protest was issued against the permission and production of vile and indecent motion pictures like one famous for its obscenity then running in Columbus. The city authorities were called upon to close all moving picture show houses on Sunday, the operation of which being in plain violation of the Sunday law of the State.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held on June 7 at the Columbus Y. M. C. A., President Courtney, presiding. Several important matters were considered and a committee was appointed to perfect the Constitution and By-laws of the Alliance.

Federal Government Department Eloquenty Proclaims Great Reform

Appreciates Work of Lord's Day Alliance

We are delighted to acknowledge the courtesy of the Department of the

Surveyor of the Port of New York, which makes possible the publication of the following extracts from the report made by Joseph L. Whalen, Deputy Surveyor, Division of Assignments, to Hon. Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor, January 31, 1917. They plainly show how great reforms of material advantage both to the men and the service can be accomplished where public officials like Mr. Rush have the mind to determine the real facts and then correct conditions where the same is needed.

"At the time you appointed me Deputy of the Division of Customs Guards—made vacant by the death of the former Deputy—you particularly called to my attention the hardships to which the guards had been subjected, as reported to you by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Bowlby, of the Lord's Day Alliance of the U. S.—an organization endorsed by the clergy of all denominations throughout the country—and requested that I make a most searching investigation of conditions and report the facts to you, which I did.

"As you will recall, I found the entire force of guards in almost a state of mutiny, caused by the fact that they were compelled to work from two to three months without having off even a single day of rest. This resulted in many of the men falling sick and others, to avoid actual illness, felt compelled to take it upon themselves to report 'sick' and remain at home for rest. Frequently the list of sick numbered ten per cent of the force.

"Following your suggestion, I made a most careful study of the duties required of the Customs Guards, and of the needs of the charges to which they were assigned, with the result that where two guards previously had always been assigned and I found that one could properly safe-guard the revenue, but one was assigned. At the same time the men were given to understand your personal interest in them and that the added responsibility, if accepted in the right spirit and properly performed, would revert to their own immediate benefit, in that I could then devise a system, through the saving of units, whereby I would be able to give them possibly one day in seven of rest. The manner in which the men responded to this humane treatment left no doubt as to its material advantages both to the service and to the men.

"Whereas, formerly the Government was charged with having no consideration whatever for the men, the system worked out under your direction has resulted in allowing the men to have their days off legitimately—at the same time giving credit where it belongs—has increased the efficiency of the men, made them contented and loyal to the service, and reduced the cause of sickness in the force from approximately ten to two per cent.

"It is also gratifying to know that since the present humane treatment of the Guards has been brought about, instead of criticism, Dr. Bowlby has publicly—before large bodies of citizens interested in humanitarianism and civic betterment—commended existing conditions in the Surveyor's Department."

Not only are we glad to commend such "humane treatment of the Guards" and the vastly improved conditions affecting them, in convention and conference and from pulpit and platform and through the *Leader* but also we have the most hearty word for the Surveyor's Welfare League which with its reading rooms, picture entertainments, wholesome seasonable indoor games, and social evenings, and outdoor recreation programs, has done so much to offset the temptations of the brothel, the gambling parlor and other places whose ways are treacherous and evil.



Denominations Act

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. at Birmingham, Alabama, adopted a strong Sabbath Observance report. The United Presbyterian General Assembly at Boston, Mass., covered this question in a most emphatic manner and re-affirmed its action making the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States its representative. At Asbury Park, following an address by the representative of the Alliance the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America adopted an excellent report and ringing resolutions and praised the work of its representative the Lord's Day Alliance.

Illinois and Indiana Commissioners to General Assembly Want State Lord's Day Alliance

Following addresses by the General Secretary before the Illinois and Indiana delegations to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Dallas, Texas May 22 and 23, respectively, the resolution given below was unanimously adopted and plans are being laid to start the organization work in these two strong and influential states of our middle west.

Resolved, That the Commissioners from the Presbyteries of the Indiana Synod to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Dallas, May 17-24, approve the plan of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States to organize an auxiliary in Indiana at the earliest opportunity, and that we will co-operate with this movement in every possible way.

Note.—Illinois resolution identical with above.

THE NEW JERSEY ALLIANCE AND ITS SECRETARY

We are delighted to print in this issue of the Leader a picture of the General Secretary of the New Jersey Lord's Day Alliance and an item about him and this work. Dr. Johnson for seven years has been the Corresponding Secretary and until last November he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway. In the position of General Secretary and giving full time to this work he will be able to get greater results than ever in this important field of service. The cause has been stoutly defended during the past eight years. Writing to us recently from his office in Newark, he said: "We are in the midst of revival effort in the matter of arousing Sabbath sentiment. We defeated three anti-Sunday bills in the State Legislature last February. These bills were supported by wealth, eloquence and political influence. The passage of any one of these bills would have annulled the New Jersey Sunday law.



REV. F. W. JOHNSON, D.D.

We are carrying on a campaign for the Sabbath among the men's clubs of the State, for the defence of the Sabbath is preeminently a man's job. The Secretary preaches on the subject of the Sabbath two and three times each Sabbath and two and three times through the week. The foes of the Lord's Day in New Jersey have had notice served on them that they must reckon with this Alliance in any attempt they may make to commercialize the Holy Day."

Lord's Day Organizations

Notes from the Field

The Lord's Day League of New England has valiantly fought again this year like Spartans of old, to hurl back the vicious attacks against the Sabbath day. All attempted adverse legislation in New Hampshire was defeated, Massachusetts enacted a war Sunday farming bill, and in Connecticut a Sunday amusement bill passed the State legislature, but was vetoed by Governor M. H. Holcomb, April 11.

The New York State Sabbath Association, under its new leadership, is success-

fully meeting the various forms of Lord's Day opposition. See other articles.

The New Jersey State Alliance held the law intact during the year, defeating a Sunday-motion picture bill at Trenton. This bill passed the Assembly, but was killed in the Senate. Two others—a Sunday liquor bill and a baseball bill—were defeated. Desecration of the day appears to be on the increase in this State, but with the Rev. Dr. F. W. Johnson, secretary, now giving full time to the work of this

organization, better results are anticipated in the near future.

Pennsylvania is blessed with one of the best State Sunday laws to be found anywhere in the nation. The Lord's Day Alliance of the Keystone State has thus far thwarted all attempts to break down this law. Two Sunday motion-picture bills were introduced with no chance of being passed. In places, Sabbath desecration is on the increase, and in others the situation appears to be improving.

For *Maryland* this is at least in part very true, but splendid defeats were here recorded this year and an ordinance to legalize baseball on Sundays as passed by the Baltimore Council, was declared void by the Court of Appeals of Maryland. This is due largely to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Davis, the State secretary, Dr. Howard Kelly and others.

The *Wisconsin Sunday Rest Day Association* is being reinforced and a more definite and inclusive programme is being planned for the present year. A Sunday motion-picture bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

The *Midwest Lord's Day Alliance*, through Rev. J. P. Hutchison, general secretary, and his co-workers, has accomplished many good things and reports an increase in interest there, although the work is exceedingly difficult.

The *Northwest Sabbath Association*, through lack of support, has been unable to direct the work effectively, and the cause last year suffered a great defeat in the repeal of the Oregon State Sunday law. Plans are being laid to replace the law with perhaps a few minor changes. (See Dr. Grannis Article next page.)

Advance Work

Our State organization work is moving along with greater dispatch than ever.

Iowa was tentatively organized last year and a field secretary, Rev. Noah B. Wickham, an elderly minister, is faithfully and earnestly trying out this field. A man in the strength of years is greatly needed here to direct this great work and will be engaged as soon as the financial response warrants it.

Ohio.—The most promising of the new work started is that in Ohio. The Presbyterian Synod of Ohio and other religious bodies sometime ago took action welcoming the organization of an auxiliary of the Alliance, and on April 14, Rev. H. A. Straub, formerly a very successful pastor at Renovo, Pa., and well acquainted in Ohio, began his work there as the first secretary of the new organization, which will be effected the latter part of May.

Kentucky is looking toward a State auxiliary, and Rev. I. Cochrane Hunt, Rev. Hugh Leith and others have already done yeoman service here.

Texas.—A movement is on in Texas for the establishment of such an organization which was emphasized this year by the presence at Dallas of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Missouri has called through Synod and Presbyteries, and this work is now in part under way.

Tennessee and Mississippi have flashed similar signs.

Michigan is rapidly heading toward definite action.

Other States and sections are awakening to the imperious need of well-organized, effectively directed societies, and the present time is especially promising.

Co-operation

One of the most gratifying things of the year is the cooperative action of the Alliance and its auxiliaries, the New York State Sabbath Association, Sunday Rest Day Association of Kings County and the Schenectady Sabbath Association, as touching the work in the Empire State. Following the recommendations of the 1916 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., these auxiliary societies have fully measured up to the suggested requirements of related action with the Alliance and their united programme proved tremend-

ously effective in the battles and conquests of the year. A noticeable tendency in this direction is observed in the New England quarter where jointly the Lord's Day League of New England and the Alliance concentrated successful attention on the critical situation in Connecticut. Similar work is on in

New Jersey and other States, and in the near future we hope to present a well-articulated plan of co-operation by all these affiliated forces and a closer co-operation also with those Sabbath organizations not definitely identified with the Alliance. Meanwhile noticeable progress is reported.

Dr. Grannis Plans Trip Long Beach to Portland and Seattle on Alliance Work

It is with great pleasure we announce that Rev. George W. Grannis, D.D., General Field Secretary, will in the early Fall go by automobile from Long Beach to Portland and Seattle for a month's or six week's work in Oregon and Washington, and will direct the campaign forces of the North West Sabbath Association, Auxiliary of the Lord's Day Alliance. He will endeavor to find a vigorous and aggressive leader for the work in these states who will at the request of the present venerable Secretary of the North West Association, relieve him of the heavier responsibilities of leadership. Dr. Grannis is now getting in touch with leaders in the North West who will cooperate with him.

The letter carrier and post office branches along the way will greet him and again hear his stirring messages. As the General Secretary of the Alliance Dr. Grannis in 1908 lead the mighty movement for the Sunday

closed post office which culminated in glorious success August 24, 1912, when the Congress enacted the Sunday closing Law and which was signed by President William H. Taft. There is scarce a man on the force of carriers and clerks, 100,000 strong, who does not know the name, George W. Grannis.

A unique feature of the trip will be the use of his car at night as a sleeping apartment. The auto has been equipped for this purpose and the balmy weather of the Pacific Coast is especially inviting for such open air appurtenances. A host of his friends will be glad to know that he has largely recovered from the serious railroad accident which befell him near Everett, Washington, nearly four years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Grannis are spending the summer at their beautiful ranch, Turlock, California, having gone there from their Long Beach home last March.

Sunday Closing of Pool Rooms

We congratulate the City Council of Columbus, Ohio, in unani-

mously passing the Sunday closing pool and billiards room ordinance on

June 4, after the same had been vetoed by Mayor George J. Karb.

The ordinance compels pool and billiard rooms to close their doors all day Sunday. We give below the sections of the ordinance bearing on Sunday closing and commend them to other city councils and good citizenship clubs, churches and committees who desire similar action in their boroughs or municipalities.

"To regulate the keeping of public places for the game of billiards and pool.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Columbus.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, society, club, firm or corporation to operate a billiard room between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock a. m., on any day except Sunday, and between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight on Saturday night and 5 o'clock a. m., Monday or to harbor or permit any person

or persons to be or remain in any such billiard room any day of the week between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock a. m. This section, however, shall not be construed to prevent regular employees from performing necessary work within the premises.

Sec. 12. That any person violating any of the provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$10.00 and for a second and subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$25.00; and the auditor, upon the conviction of any person for the second violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall revoke his license.

Passed, April 23, 1917.

Dis-approved, May 2, 1917,

Attest: City Clerk. GEORGE J. KARB,
Mayor.

A. E. GRIFFIN,
President of Council.

Passed over Mayor's veto June 4, 1917.

Attest: City Clerk. A. E. GRIFFIN,
President of Council."

Philadelphia's Mayor Against Sunday Baseball Benefits

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association by the Secretary of the Mayor, Thomas B. Smith, in reply to our appeal asking him not to give his consent to a Sunday baseball game being played within the bounds of the City of Philadelphia. The request was made by those interested in Sunday sports and they made the plea that the proceeds should go to the Red Cross and in that way they hope to succeed in having Sunday baseball started in Philadelphia.

"Dear Sir:

"Replying to your letter of the 23rd inst., the Mayor has positively refused to permit baseball games on Sunday in this City, no matter what the object of the receipts from such games. He has today advised those interested in having a Sunday game for the benefit of the Red Cross that he will not give his consent to the scheme.

"(Signed) Joseph C. Smith,
"Secretary to the Mayor."

We commend this action of the Mayor to the other mayors and public officers.

A Crime and a Curse

If so many Christians were not ignorant of the real character of motion picture shows they would

not so supinely allow the claim of exhibitors in their declaration that they are capable of leading the pub-

lic in that which makes for moral uplift. Not only are the pictures in many cases unfit for Sundays but they are too indecent and immoral for any day. Recently in Columbus, Ohio, a motion picture play was allowed to continue with all its lewdness and obscenity without protest and effort to stop it until the newly organized Lord's Day Alliance of Ohio, reinforced by the National Secretary, got after it. Then the Columbus Citizen protested editorially, vigorously calling attention to the danger of indecencies in motion pictures and urging the need of a better grade of morality. After stating that there are too many indecent pictures

among the shows in Columbus, the editorial said:

"There seems to be no restraint whatever. The state and city interfere very little. Such exhibitions appeal to the morbid curiosity and low natures of people. It is no squeamish morality that objects to such exhibitions. It is the public welfare that is threatened, for such scenes and pictures lower the standards of life and undermine the spirit of the people. Find a community all given over to lascivious scenes and you will find a weak and cowardly people. You cannot fool with low ideals and preserve a noble personality. No man's life is uplifting or aspiring that runs along the level of indecent scenes. It is caving in to a deadly taste; and the government that doesn't know it doesn't know its business. Giving millions to education and then letting such education destroyers go unheeded is worse than pouring water in a rathole."

Why God Included the Fourth Commandment in the Table of Laws

We are so impressed with a most excellent sermon by Rev. R. F. Horton, M. A., D. D., delivered on May 6, at the Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, Hampstead, N. W., London, and printed in the Christian World Pulpit that we give excerpts from it here. The sermon is on "The Ten Commandments."

"The first three Commandments, therefore, present this as the background of human life and the authority for all right living, the spring and source of all true morality—that God is, and God is spiritual, and God demands the absolute reverence and obedience of man. Then there are six Commandments, mostly given in a very terse form, which relate to society, enforced by the love of God and obedience to His laws.

"Now, in reviewing the Decalogue, you notice I have left out one of the Commandments, and that is the Fourth. How does that Fourth Commandment come in? What is its relation to the rest? It stands between the three that lay down the nature of God and the six which lay down the principles of moral life. The reason why it stands there I want to explain. One of the most wonderful features of the Decalogue is that the moral life is connected with a belief in God; morality and religion are indissolubly united in this code of God. You know how rarely that is so, how there is no religion in the world, except that which rests upon the Decalogue, that sees the point that God and goodness are the same, that faith in God is needed to keep the moral law, and that the moral law results from that faith in God. Morality and religion are indissolubly united in the Ten Commandments, three Commandments about God and six Commandments about human life.

"Men are very slow to obey commandments; sophistry will dissolve their authority;

casuistry will discover reasons for suspending them; men are always ready to disobey the great fundamental laws of life—Thou shalt not murder, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor, Thou shalt not covet. They disobey these Commandments because they have forgotten God; they have wiped God out of their records. They do not think of Him. They do not ask for His help or believe in His penalties. Therefore—I lay the greatest stress upon this—the Fourth Commandment was given. One day in seven is to be kept as the Sabbath to the Lord thy God, in order that His presence in human life may not be forgotten, but may be religiously retained. That is the connection of the Fourth Commandment with the rest. It stands between the theology of monotheism and the morality of human life, the connecting link between the authority of God and the right life of man. One day in seven is to be kept that man may not forget his God.

“The reason, therefore, of the institution of the Sabbath becomes plain. It is not the physical reason, that rest is necessary, though that physical reason is often and quite wisely urged, and the proportion of one day in seven for rest is physiologically found to be correct. *We have discovered through painful blundering that you cannot make men work seven days, and the desperate effort of our Government, regardless of God's law, to make munitions seven days a week, has had the most disastrous result. They were badly made, and the workers gave way under it.* Physiologically speaking, it is true that on one day out of seven you must rest if for the other six days you are wisely to work. But that is not the reason for the giving of this Fourth Commandment. It is for a far deeper reason than that—it is enjoined in order that the spiritual nature of man may have a chance. The Sabbath is appointed to the Lord our God because we need to know God. It is to secure that knowledge of God and our relation to God which alone leads to the keeping of the moral law that the Fourth Commandment was given.

“Man requires everywhere, by his very constitution as a spiritual being, the steady recurrence of a day—one in seven is the appointed number—in which he slips his shoulders from the yoke not to rest, not to be idle, not to indulge himself, but to seek God and to find Him and to renew and maintain those relations with God which lift him above the sordid elements of earthly life and give him an entrance into that eternal spiritual world to which by right he belongs. It is not the privilege of the Jew to have the Sabbath day; it is the privilege of man. It is given to us for our necessities, because we are men and not angels, and yet we are men and not beasts. There are no worse enemies of man than they who try to rob him of his Sabbath. It is a grave and awful responsibility to speak of the Sabbath as if it were a matter of indifference or an institution of human law; and it is a most serious misunderstanding of our Lord—a misunderstanding that is very common today—to imagine that He in some way abrogated this fundamental law of the life of man, because what He really did was just the opposite. He put aside those petty and tyrannical obligations which Jewish casuistry had attached to the great simple law of the Sabbath. He put them aside in order to save the Sabbath.

“It was He who uttered the great words, ‘The Sabbath was made for man,’ that is to say, it is an institution for man's highest welfare, and it is one of his greatest possessions in his pilgrimage on earth. It was He who said that the Sabbath was made for man. Is it likely that He would abolish it when it was made for man? Far from it. He tried to purify it, to deepen and spiritualise it, in order that the great thing that God had made for man might be preserved in its integrity and purity. To hallow it, to preserve it from infringement and degradation is the duty of all who love their fellow-men; and I say without any hesitation that there is no enemy of the human race so deadly as the person who in his spiritual blindness tries to break down and to abolish the Sabbath, to violate it, and to induce others to violate it. He is perpetrating a sin against society even if he flatters himself that he is not perpetrating a sin against God.”

While They Last

Two Books You Should Have

"SABBATH THEOLOGY"

450 Pages by M. S. Logan and "Lord's Day Leader"

For One Year

For 89 Cents

and

"Our Obligations to the Day of Rest and Worship"

by J. P. Hutchison and "Lord's Day Leader" for One Year
For 68 Cents

Sabbath Theology is a carefully prepared volume which gives the Biblical ground of the Sabbath and shows why we now have the Christian Sabbath. It clears the atmosphere for those who are confused on this vital question of the Sabbath. Pastors and Bible teachers will find it especially helpful.

"Our Obligations, etc.," is just the kind of a book one needs for ready reference on the principles of the Sabbath and their practical application today.

If you are now a subscriber to the "Leader" send us your order for the above and we will send the "Leader" to some friend you designate.

Mail all orders to
"The Lord's Day Leader" 203 Broadway, New York

Timely Action Taken by Philadelphia Sabbath Association

June 26, 1917.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Honored Sir:

The following action was taken by the Philadelphia Sabbath Association at its monthly meeting in Philadelphia, June

25th, 1917, and the undersigned Committee was directed to forward the same to you, confident it will receive your serious consideration, I am

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. T. Mutchler,
Corresponding Secretary.

We have heard with deep regret of

the Propositions being made to ignore the statute laws against the mis-use of the Sabbath Day, to introduce Sunday baseball games in the Larger Cities, with paid admission, the receipts to go to the Red Cross, after paying rentals and fees of players.

It seems to this old Association, now in its Seventy-Seventh year, that it is

a dangerous thing at this time to add to the causes that loosen respect for the law of God, which may entail untold damage in the future of the Republic.

(Signed) John Wanamaker

Joseph M. Steele

L. Y. Graham, D.D.

T. T. Mutchler, M.D.

Note—We heartily commend this action.

A Letter from Our Representative in Scotland War and the Sabbath

June 19, 1917, Perth, Scotland.

My dear Secretary Bowlby,

Your correspondent attended four Scottish Assemblies in the month of May at Edinburgh. These are all Presbyterian and met simultaneously near to each other in the city. They represent at least four shades of Presbyterianism. The Sabbath cause received the usual attention and action. But the dark cloud of War overshadows everything else in Church and State. The Sabbath cause is losing ground in Britain owing to the War. Organized movements on behalf of the Sabbath cause in this country do not get the recognition or support they do in the United States.

I am doing my best in every way I can for the cause where I serve, but I am serving two Churches in this City or Perth as stated supply with three Sermons on the Sabbath in the absence of the Pastor who is Chaplain in France. I am to go to an important city on the Clyde for July and it may be the summer. I am always glad to get the Leader, but it seldom reaches me. My prayers for your success with my best wishes for you and the cause of the Christian Sabbath.

Most Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. H. MACMASTER.

17 Pilrig Street,

Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Half Holiday Meets With Favor

Church councils, social service organizations, labor bureaus, distinguished leaders in public affairs and directors of many great corporations have urged the introduction of the half holiday in the working week not only during the summer months but the year round. Various have been the reasons urged for the five and a half day labor week. The church believes it would be conducive to better observance of the Christian Sabbath and better church attendance; social service workers pronounce it humanitarian and claim as do the leaders in the church that the nervous strain upon the worker today is far greater

than ever before and that the rest period should be lengthened in order to full and proper recuperation of the human organism; labor leaders call for the lessening of the hours of labor and the lengthened period of rest for ample diversion and recreation; leaders in public affairs see the inevitable trend toward such an established order and through the microscope of public opinion are often ably assisted to this conclusion, while for efficiency and sometimes economic reasons, the directors of corporations favor this movement, many of whom have emphatically expressed themselves as "unalterably opposed to the

seven day working week"; who also have made provision during the summer months for not only the Saturday half holiday but at great expense put up play grounds, ball fields and club houses for the use of their employees.

All of which we believe are encouraging signs pointing to the time when the argument so often used that men who work must have time for play and recreation and therefore must use Sunday for these ends, will have spent its force. We assume that it is not necessary to state here that Sunday, the Christian Sabbath is a sacred day and should be used for worship, the cultivation of the nobler things of the soul, the larger development of Christian character, the lifting of human kind to loftier heights, the withdrawal of the eyes from the selfish and saturating interests of weekly routine and for achieving the glory of God and making preparation for "enjoying Him forever." We are firm in our opinion—which we anticipate is yours, so well and pertinently expressed by Hon. William J. Bryan, that the argument for Sunday sport and recreation is not an argument against Sabbath observance but rather against our industrial system which ought to furnish time in the week for these things, and leave no excuse for their intrusion on the sanctity of the Lord's Day.

And now comes several of our Federal Governments such as the Departments of State, Labor, Commerce and the Treasury, favoring the extension of the Saturday half holiday the year round. Some months ago when we were in Washington pleading for the weekly rest day and Saturday half holiday for employees connected with the Labor Department, we received this encouraging word from Louis F. Post, the assistant secretary: "You can go back with the assurance that I am in favor of a day and a half of rest from labor each week and this Department will do all it can

to help the movement." The Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, had previously gone on record for the weekly rest day and pledged his support to the propaganda in every possible way. Through the co-operation of this Department we secured the weekly rest day for the engineering division at Ellis Island, which was reported in the July-August LEADER, and are working for still better conditions there and elsewhere among Federal Employees. Similar work is being done in many other departments of labor and we are hopeful of results more far-reaching unto toiling multitudes of men and women than we dared venture to hope but a few years since.

Worthy of note here as tending toward a more sane and reverent use of the Lord's Day is the co-operation of many large department stores which give a half holiday during the year and in July and August extend it to a whole day. Answering our congratulatory letter on giving his employees in Philadelphia and New York the whole Saturday during July and August, John Wanamaker wrote us that he believed it would at once furnish proper time for recreation and pleasure and prove an incentive for better Sabbath Observance.

Let us hail then this movement toward the half holiday, Saturday preferred the year round, advocate and help it on both within the church and outside from pulpit and platform. This splendid and unanimous action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., at Dallas, May, 1917, we commend to other religious bodies and earnestly urge them to make a similar declaration:

Resolution 4, That this Assembly heartily endorses the plans of the Saturday half-holiday, commends all employers who grant it to employees, and recognizes it as tending to the better observance of the Christian Sabbath.

The Training Camps and a Quiet Sabbath

While there is much necessary work in connection with military preparation there is no reason why the drills should be kept

up on Sunday and no reason for slighting the many Christian influences that are ready to help every mother's boy who will

give attention. As with any other work, it will be found that more will be accomplished in the training of the soldiers by giving one day's rest than by keeping them forever at it. Nevertheless there is much of this unnecessary requirement. In many communities the Home Guards have made it a point to drill on Sunday, whereas they have their evenings, and in most instances, their Saturday afternoons. The trouble is that Sabbath desecration, on the plea of necessity, is a war fad, and it should be

discouraged. The young men in the Training Camps need, and in most cases desire to better themselves spiritually. While they should not have time to grow morbid over what the future may have in store as they get ready for battle, they are greatly profited by what the chaplains and the forces of the Y. M. C. A. have for them, the wholesome religious influences so essential to the conservation of manhood. Why not conserve manhood as well as food? Let the Training Camps have a quiet Sabbath.

Family Life and Religious Rest Day Committee of Federal Council of Churches

At a meeting of the newly organized committee of Family Life and Religious Rest Day of the Federal Council of Churches held in New York on Wednesday, June 20th, a committee was appointed to prepare a report on family life conditions as they obtain throughout the country and present the same at the October meeting of the Committee. The members of this Committee are Rev. Dr. George Eckman, Scranton, Pa., Rev. Dr. Samuel Upham, New York City and Mr. H. H. Hart, New York.

Rev. H. L. Bowlby, was requested to gather information from various sources and prepare a survey of Sabbath Observance and Sabbath Desecration conditions as they obtain through the

country, and to present the same at the next meeting.

It was learned at this meeting that family worship and family instruction in religion are at a very low ebb in the United States. An effort will be made in the next five years through a literature campaign to arouse the homes and churches of the Nation to a more serious consideration of this most important subject. Sabbath desecration was also regarded as having reached serious proportions and the object of the Committee will be to give moral support to those Lord's Day and Sabbath organizations which are doing so much to better these conditions throughout the country and whose work has recently met with most encouraging success.

Selling Real Estate on Sunday to be Discontinued

We are glad to note that at a meeting of the Owners' Protective Association and the Real Estate Brokers of the Rockaways, held recently at Far Rockaway, L. I., it was determined that the rental and sale of real estate on Sunday would be discontinued after May 6. The decision which is of the utmost importance, affects the district bounded by Hewlett on the east and Neponsit on the west, including the villages of Woodmere, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, Rockaway Beach, Rockaway Park, Belle

Arbor, and Neponsit. Since suburban realty dealers have in the past opposed the various efforts to compel the closing of real estate offices on the Sabbath, this voluntary action on the part of so large a body of brokers and owners is expected to influence similar action in other suburban communities. Indeed, quite a number of other real estate Associations on Long Island have voted for Sunday closing. If all real estate dealers will now cooperate in the movement, the success of this splendid reform is assured.

What's the Matter With Us?

The other day a little tract came into our hands entitled "What's the Matter With Us?" It is packed full of scripture sentences and paragraphs and will afford those fortunate enough to receive it a well-organized fund of Bible truth. The selected verses will convince any one that he *knows* very little of the Bible and that he fails to *obey* its precepts. The author of the tract, Mr. A. A. Hyde, Wichita, Kansas, answers his own question in these appropriate words:

"'THE MATTER WITH US' *then is*, that we NEITHER KNOW, NOR OBEY, the teachings of the Bible."

SUNDAY TRAVEL

A little girl related with honor that when she and her mother were on a Sunday train, they saw "a Jew lady sewing." Why might not that sewing have been just as necessary as the ride on the train? Church members using a Sunday train, except for justifiable reasons will have trouble showing why any other concern may not be run on the Sabbath. Some churches employing supplies for a Sabbath's service deliberately direct the minister to come and leave by the Sunday train, when provision for his entertainment over the Lord's Day could easily be arranged. It has been truly said that in the lives of many church people in so far as using Sunday trains are concerned, "custom and convenience have taken the place of conscience."

Patriotism and the Sabbath

From all over the country there comes the suggestion, which in many cases is a demand, that the laws and customs regarding the keeping of the Sabbath be disregarded upon the plea arising from war necessity. Even some professing Christians work their inconsequential gardens on Sunday and declare they are conscientious, when this same work could easily be done during the week. There are a few loose-jointed ministers of the liberal type who, because they are shallow and sensational, announce that Sunday gardening is all right, and one Unitarian minister has said that the women may bring their war knitting to church. People who measure right by what their neighbors say and do, need to get at the well-spring of conscience, the Bible, and therein discover what the law of the Sabbath is. The pulpits should announce forcefully that a thing is not necessarily right because some one's uninstructed and disobedient conscience says it is right.

Then there are the people who rush into philanthropy carried on by the public so

ready in its impulsiveness to do a generous thing in the wrong way. It is urged that there be baseball games, athletic meets, Sunday movies and many other programmes that would be law breaking if the authorities did not wink. All of these various enterprises for War Relief could be successfully and profitably operated during the week days, particularly on Saturdays when almost everybody has a half holiday, during the summer, at least.

THE RED CROSS

Surely it is not necessary to have Sunday athletic meets and other similar affairs for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, and yet in many places this is the case, the justification being that it is a response to the call of duty. To get around the law, those who planned a professional baseball game at the New York Polo grounds for Sunday, June 17, urged that it would be right inasmuch as instead of gate money there would be a free-will offering taken by agents of the Red Cross personally interviewing those present by special or gen-

eral invitation. That this worthy and indispensable organization is too great and glorious to have to resort to such means of raising revenue has just been proven by the quick and generous response of the people of this country who are always will-

ing to give outright without expecting some return for what they give in the way of entertainment. Can we not trust the generosity of the American People without resorting to methods which encourage violation of law?

Justice Harland and President Roosevelt

What the Late Justice John Harland of the Supreme Court of the United States said to President Roosevelt about Closing the Post Office On Sunday.

In the course of a masterly address on the subject of the Sabbath at Dallas, Texas, Sunday night, May 20, Dr. Wallace C. Radcliffe, Washington, D. C., in a popular meeting conducted by the Presbyterian General Assembly's Sabbath Observance Committee and the Lord's Day Alliance, told of a call he and Justice Harland made on President Roosevelt to ask him to close the post offices on Sunday. Dr. Radcliffe said President Roosevelt looked at Justice Harland and said "Justice Harland, what would you do about this question, if you were President of the United States?" "Well," said Justice Harland, "Mr. President, if I were President of the United States, immediately following the inauguration of the fourth of March before the next Sabbath, I would send out an order that would close every post office in the United States on Sunday."

Dr. Radcliffe also related this incident in the life of the eminent jurist, who always kept the Lord's Day for rest and worship and who brooked no intrusions upon his quiet and sacred use of the day. He was invited to attend a special dinner involving an important political conference, scheduled for a Sunday evening. The President was to be present. Such invitations are ordinarily accepted as commands. Mrs. Harland wondered how her distinguished husband could avoid accepting this invitation and she said to him, "This is an invitation you will find difficult to decline." "We'll see about that," said Justice Harland. He thought it over and the next morning he sent the following letter in answer to the invitation:

"Mr. Justice Harland acknowledges the courteous invitation to the———dinner on Sunday evening at which the President and his wife are to be honored guests but must respectfully decline it as he has a permanent appointment with his pastor in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church every Sunday Evening at that hour."

The Children in Church Worship

Rev. Dr. James A. Worden in the Presbyterian Banner, calls attention to the investigation by the Presbyterian Board of Sabbath School Work to the fact that only about twenty per cent of the Sabbath School pupils regularly attend church. Most of the children go home or elsewhere after Sunday School, if it is held before the preaching service, or they come after the service if the Sabbath School is at noon. If the Sabbath School is in the afternoon they do not think of going to the church service. What will become of the children if they do not get the habit of going to the preaching service, during the years when their habits are forming and becoming fixed?

We know the outworn objection,—that children are too young to comprehend the church services and sermon. The truth is that none of us can be said to comprehend the mysteries of God's grace or the movements of His Spirit, yet we can experience them. Who can comprehend the mind of the child? Who can understand the spiritual impressions of God's worship upon young minds, even when they do not comprehend? The solemn assembly, the man of God in the pulpit, the inspiring hymns, the Word as read, the prayers, the bowed worshippers, all make a lasting impression.

tor, officer of the church and all Christian folk, everywhere, to be fully armed, with big guns, fore and aft, against its very existence. It seems beyond the shadow of a doubt that family prayers and the Sunday newspaper cannot go together in the same household; that it interferes with church attendance; that it pollutes and renders the young mind and heart incapable of receiving the divine Word. The writer continues pertinently:

But we do not wish to deal merely in protests—we want to be constructive and not destructive. So we would ask: Why not have the special weekly edition, published and delivered on Saturday morning? Why should not there exist in this America of ours, among those who profess to be Christians—and late statistics give us 40,000,000 church members—as much loyalty to Christian ideals and commandments, as seems to be the possession of the British folk—who have stood against the Sunday paper, although backed up by American millions of dollars—and let the sale pass to such a small amount that it did not pay! This during the awful strain of this unparalleled war.

The concluding word of this excellent article is: Drop the Sunday paper; quit advertising in it; use every influence to get the Saturday half-holiday edition, whereby we shall emphasize the shortening of the hours of all classes of labor, by the Saturday half holiday, and also produce the utter collapse of the Sunday edition. Let the "Charley Chaplin" stuff be kept out of all editions for much of it is pure devilment.

A Sensible Decision

We clip the following from the publication called Power:

Violation of the **Sunday Laws**—Operation of a power plant on which public water supply or lighting depends is such work of necessity as is exempted from the provisions of the laws that forbid unnecessary labor on the Sabbath, but work in providing fuel for a power plant is unlawful when done on Sunday and when there is nothing to show that ample fuel could not have been provided on secular days. (Arkansas Supreme Court, Wilson vs. State, 187 "Southwestern Reporter," 937.)

The Sunday Paper the Devil's Bait

A writer in the Presbyterian while admitting that the Sunday paper is not quite so objectionable *per se* as formerly, urges that it is still the enemy of the Sabbath. It is declared to be the arch-enemy of the morning church service, the news of the world crowding out all consideration of the news of the Kingdom. The so-called "funny section" cultivates frivolity and irreverence. The Sunday newspaper is likened to the German submarine, a menace, which ought to lead every Christian pas-

Now It Was the Sabbath Day

Mr. Speeds will clean his auto,
 Mr. Spurrs will groom his horse,
 Mr. Gadds will go to Coney,
 With the little Gadds, of course.
 Mr. Flite will put carbolic
 On his homing pigeon's perch,
 Mr. Weeds will mow his bluegrass,
 Mr. Jones will go to church.

Mr. Cleet will drive a golf ball,
 Mr. Tiller steer his boat,
 Mr. Popper on his cycle,
 Round and round the State will mote.
 Mr. Swatt will watch a ball game,
 Mr. Stake and son will search
 Through the bosky wood for mushrooms,
 Mr. Wilks will go to church.

Do you ask me what's the matter?
 Do you wonder what is wrong?
 When the nation turns from worship,
 Sermon, prayer and sacred song?
 Why do people rush for pleasure,
 Leave religion in the lurch?
 Why prefer a padded auto
 To the cushioned pew in church?

Reader, well I know the answer,
 But if I should speak aloud,
 What I think is the real reason,
 It would queer me with the crowd.
 You'll be popular, dear reader,
 When you wield the critic's birch,
 You'll be safely in the fashion
 If you blame things on the church.
 —From the Newark News.

Is This Higher Education?

The Harvard Crimson in a frivolous editorial slings mud at the very founders of the University in an illogical defence of Sunday sports still debarred despite undergraduate wishes and wisdom. Nice reading this: "The prohibition of Sunday sports may be as iron-bound as the laws of the Medes and Persians; but, the Medes and Persians being dead, their laws are

not worth the traditional scrap of paper. So the framers of our present laws should not exercise in part an authority they ceased generations ago to exercise in spirit. The Blue Laws may well be stricken with blue lightning and vanish in blue smoke. From the dim age when the gay college boys observed the day of rest in a three-hour sermon, a longer dinner, and the remainder of the time in reading Numbers, recreation on Sunday has been in the moral eyes of the righteous the next thing to uncleanness, and far worse than fratricide. It is well enough to talk about the sanctity of the Sabbath, but youth will be served, and men who may not find recreation around Cambridge, will seek it outside, at the beaches and amusement parks where religion is not especially fostered."

The editors of the Crimson may well ponder this suggestion from God's Word: "Rejoice, O young man in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and **walk in the ways of thine heart** and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." Ecclesiastes II:9.

Sunday Selling in Harlem

Up in Harlem the other Sunday, fourteen merchants and tradesmen were arrested for violating the Sunday law. The Magistrate insisted that when citizens make complaints, the law will be enforced.

It is difficult to get some people of alien birth to become reconciled to the laws of the land. Reprimands and fines are good teachers.

The Curse of Sunday Labor

RILEY, KAS.

Rev. J. P. Hutchison, General Secretary of the Midwest District Lord's Day Alliance in calling attention to the fact that the threatened strike of 400,000 railway men

last fall was not so much on account of insufficient wages as because of labor conditions, says that nearly all concerned had to work on Sunday, without regard for time or religious development.

When any one labors for eight hours or more on the Sabbath he has not the mind or heart to attend church, even though he be free from toil at the hour of services. Continuous Sunday labor is not humane. The average person loses out in his Christian life and breaks down prematurely in health when Sunday labor is required of him.

The railway companies are not alone to blame for this condition that is demoralizing four hundred thousand laborers and causing more than one hundred thousand children to grow up without parental religious training and example. The railway managers say they will reduce Sunday labor, and confine their traffic to six days of the week as far as the public will allow. Those who thoughtlessly travel or ship on the Sabbath, or in any way add to the labor required in public service on the Sabbath, are contributing to the condition now upon us.

British Munitions Workers "Slowing up"

THEY NEED THE SABBATH REST

Associated Press Despatch

The following is suggestive and needs no further comment:

London, May 5.—After two years of "speeding up" in the factories and in the workshops of Great Britain, munition workers throughout the country are beginning to show a condition of "industrial fatigue" which is having an effect on output.

This is the report of a Parliament committee appointed under the title health of **munition workers committee**.

The committee says that "taking the country as a whole, we are bound to record our impression that the munition workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided without reduction of output by attention to the details of daily and weekly rest. The signs of fatigue are even more noticeable in the case of managers and foremen."

How Could It Be Otherwise

"The Rev. Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin, pastor of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, New York City, says (Fundamentals, p. 16, vol. X): 'A mind that has waded through the Sunday sheet is no more prepared for spiritual thoughts than is a man's clothing for appearance at church after rambling over fields of burdocks and nettles. The very purpose of the Sabbath was to give God's children one whole day free from the suggestions and contaminations of a wicked world.'"

Heathen Lands

In the great so-called heathen lands, progress in Sabbath Observance is being recorded. Japan adopted Sunday as the National Rest Day and reduces labor to a minimum on the first day of the week. Christian missions in China, India, Egypt and elsewhere are surmounting difficulties and get a favorable hearing for the Lord's Day. Converts to Christianity in Korea observe the Sabbath better than Christians do generally in the United States, we are informed.

Said Rev. Walter J. Erdman, home on furlough last year, "If you want to see how the Lord's Day can be properly kept, come to Korea. We keep the Sabbath holy, over there."

The Sabbath

How still the morning of the hallowed day!
Mute is the voice of rural labor, hushed
The ploughboy's whistle and the milk-
maid's song.
The scythe lies glittering in the dewy
wreath
Of tedded grass, mingled with faded flow-
ers,
That yestermorn bloomed waving in the
breeze;

Sounds the most faint attract the ear,—
the hum
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill.
Calmness sits throned in yon unmoving
cloud:
To him who wanders o'er the upland leas
The blackbird's note comes mellower from
the dale;
And sweeter from the sky the gladsome
lark
Warbles his heaven tuned song; the lull-
ing brook
Murmurs more gently down the deep-worn
glen;
While from yon lowly roof, whose circling
smoke
O'er mounts the mist, is heard at intervals
The voice of psalms, the simple song of
praise.
—JAMES GRAHAME.



PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

MEMBERSHIPS

In making a subscription to the Alliance we ask your attention to the following memberships:

Life member—Individuals; Churches or Societies	\$100.
Honorary member " " "	50.
Corresponding " " "	25.
Sustaining " " "	10.
Associate " " "	5.
Regular " " " (Any amount)	

WE HOPE THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

You may be one of those who will wish to continue their work for the Christian Sabbath and the security of the weekly rest day after they are called Home and will desire to incorporate the following in your will:

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States (incorporated under the laws of the State of New York), now having an office at No. 203 Broadway in the City and County of New York, the sum of _____ dollars (\$ _____)

(In case a testator wishes to leave some particular asset or piece of property instead of a sum of money he can do so by inserting a clear and sufficient description of it in place of the words "the sum of," etc.)

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